Dev (1928) Department.

Mis SERIES.

G.O. No. 688

DATED 4.4.1928

[Despatch Abstract.]

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THE KANARA
INDIAN CHRISTIAN CIVIC LEAGUE.

Dev. 3194 II
14.10.27

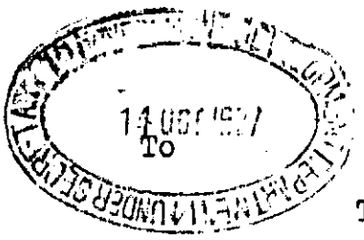
Mangalore, 12th October 1927.

From

The Secretary,

Kanara Indian Christian Civic League.

Mangalore.



To

The Secretary to Government,

Development Department,

Madras.

Sir,

I am directed by the Committee of the Kanara Indian Christian Civic League to forward herewith a copy of a memorandum submitted to His Excellency the Governor by my Committee with a request that you will be pleased to place before Government such parts of the memorandum as concern your department for your favourable consideration and orders.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. B. Machado,

Secretary,
Kanara Indian Christian Civic League.

MEMORANDUM

SUBMITTED

By

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

of the Kanara Indian Christian Civic League,

MANGALORE

To

His Excellency

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Goschen

OF HAWRHURST,

G. C. I. E., C. B. E., V. D.,

Governor of Madras.

In view of His Excellency's visit to South Kanara, the Executive Committee of the Kanara Indian Christian Civic League, respectfully begs to offer His Excellency a hearty and loyal welcome to our district on behalf of Indian Christians of the district numbering about one lakh Catholics and ten thousand Protestants. Kanara Catholics are mostly descendants of immigrants from Goa that settled in the district in the 17th and 18th centuries, and once attained to a high status under Vijayanagar and Ikkeri kings and Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan. During the reign of the last, our ancestors gave General Mathews a loan of Rs. 3,30,000 (James Scurry's "My captivity"

1824-London) and other material help during the British wars with the Tiger of Mysore. In punishment for this sympathy towards the British, some 60,000 of Kanara Christians were taken into captivity to Seringapatam in 1784 and later on. On the fall of Seringapatam about 10,000 of the survivors returned to the district. The Protestant Christians have come into existence as a result of the missionary enterprise of the Basel Missionary Society. Both these communities have grown rapidly and have played a distinguished part in the educational, agricultural and industrial progress of the district. Our tile factories numbering about 30, coffee-curing and weaving factories, two first grade colleges, the ecclesiastical seminary, high schools and elementary schools, printing presses and hospitals, churches and large residential houses etc. constitute prominent and striking features of S. Kanara's educational and economic life. The mainstay of a large number of Indian Christians mostly Catholics, is the Coffee-planting industry mostly in Mysore State, in which they have invested several lakhs of rupees since 1870, over about 25,000 acres, and which contributes so largely to our export trade to Europe and America. A large number of coffee estates in Mysore are also indebted to our community as to their establishment and labour, a lakh of labourers mostly from depressed classes being engaged for employment by Kanara Christian agencies.

We may now lay stress on a few main grievances which have figured before in our petitions to Government and in the interpellations and motions in the Legislative Council without, however, being redressed or fully redressed.

I. The Charmadi Road.

His Excellency, as announced, is to travel to this district by the Mysore-Mercara-Puttur-Panemangalore route, which is the only trunk road in this district and has had the good fortune during the last three years of receiving a grant at the rate of Rs. 60,000 a year in addition to the usual grant of Rs. 32,000 for the 65 miles from the Coorg frontier to Mangalore, while the more important traffic road by Charmadi to Bantval is treated as a 2nd class road, so that the ghat portion of it is generally in a wretched condition and quite unfit for car or cart traffic during the monsoon and could not get more than Rs. 10,000 last year or this year for repairs. A large quantity of other exports from Mysore are conveyed to S. Kanara by this route, while immense quantities of tiles, manure, etc. are conveyed from this district to Mysore by the same road. It forms also an important link for postal communication and passenger traffic to the Bombay Presidency. The Committee therefore respectfully requests that this route may be treated not merely as a trunk road, a point which is under consideration (L. C. P. XXXVI pp. 308 & 301) but as an *imperial* road to be taken over by Government for maintenance on account of its importance as interprovincial road just like two roads between Malabar on one side and the districts in the east of it, so that through motor-bus traffic may be established by the shortest route to M. S. M. Railway, the one between Mangalore and Kadur (120 miles). It may be pointed out here that His Excellency will find travelling by the Mysore-Mudigere-Charmadi route full of interesting objects like the famous Hindu temples of Belur and

Halebeed, the magnificient view from the Charmadi hill, ths historical Jamalabad rock, one of the highest rocks in India

We need not mention other Ghaut routes which are neglected for want of sufficient funds, not to speak of the absence or neglect of village roads, bridges and culverts, for which much more liberal grante from Government are needed.

II. The Tile and Textile Industries.

Equally important side by side the coffee industry to Indian Christians are the tile and textile industries. On account of their depressed condition owing to several causes, it is felt desirable to make a survey of the industries and enquiry into the causes of their depression and propose remedies for improving their condition. Among the reliefs, it is opined, is state-aid by way of loans on low interest. To enable Government to give loans it will, in the opinion of the Committee, be necessary to amend the Madras-State-Aid-to-Industries Act on the lines of the British Legislation—the Trade Facilities Act of 1921-26 authorizing the Treasury to guarantee the payment of loans to be applied towards the carrying out of capital undertakings, etc. The hesitation of Government to afford this necessary relief as indicated in the reply of the Hon'ble the Minister for Development to a question in the Legislative Council (L. C. P. XXXIII p. 191) is a painful surprise in view of the change of policy of the British Parliament in regard helping even key-industries in England for which over 100 millions sterling a year have been provided and spent; while in this Presidency about 40 p. c. out of a provision of 5 lakhs of rupees a year has been saved during the last three years. The League also prays

Mahomedans are given especial facilities and aids as to their schools, Hindus backward and depressed classes are allowed concessions as to school fees, Hindus and Mahomedans and Depressed classes and Anglo-Indians trained as teachers are granted additional stipends, but Indian Christians are placed in an invidious position in these respects as if they were to be penalized for their Christianity or denied concessions due to them as economically backward community. The league prays that Indian Christians should be placed on an equal level with the Mahomedans in regard to facilities and aids for the establishment and maintenance of schools by private agencies for their education including religious instruction in their own faith, and on the same position as the corresponding Hindu castes from which they are derived in regard to, (a) concessions as to school fees, and (b) stipends to men and women trained as teachers.

We beg to urge here the expansion rather than contraction (in response to some unjustifiable agitation vide *the Catholic organ* Konkani Dirver—*Supplement of 2—10—1927*) of the successful policy of fostering collegiate as well as secondary and elementary education, as indicated in the debates of the Legislative Council (L. C. P. XVII 1210-27), through private aided agency.

V. Communal Representation.

Indian Christians are inadequately represented in the services, educational councils and local boards as well as in the Legislative Council. In urging their claims for consideration in this respect, the League does not aim at merely communal representation *qua* the community, but makes it stand on the footing of our great advance in education at so much sacrifice of men, women, and money

that training may be given in the projected trade school at Mangalore in ceramic industry including tile and facilities afforded for opening pottery works as supplementary to tile factories (L. C. P. XXXVI p. 64).

III. Distilleries for liquor and power-alcohol.

The centralization of manufacture of liquor in one or two distilleries has resulted in throwing out of use to a great extent a large number of local products like toddy, sugarcane and caju, and thrown out of employment a large number of our Christians who contributed their labour and capital in various stages of their production and manufacture. The restoration of the old distilleries in this district has assumed a greater importance in view of the consideration of the question of licensing in this district the production of power-alcohol, which was urged by the League's deputation to the Hon. the Minister of Health and the hopes held out in the Hon. the Minister's reply in the Legislative Council of establishment of the industry in this Presidency (L. C. P XXXVI p. 268).

IV. Educational Disabilities.

The liberty of Christians to open their own schools for themselves enjoined by their religious law and in case of Catholics specially by canon-law, has frequently been hampered by unhealthy competition or unfair hostility of Local Board Schools or rival schools encouraged by Local Boards or the District Educational Council, or by unfair restrictions such as distance limits, unauthorized by law. A representation has been submitted by the Catholic Educational Council at Madras to the Hon'ble the Minister for Education on the subject. It is trusted it will receive the consideration it deserves from Government.

on the altar of education and on merit. As to services the following principle submitted to the consideration of the Legislative Council by our Indian Christian M. L. C. when the question of communal representation in the services was discussed, with the result that a committee was appointed in March 1925 to report on the subject:—

"That the representation of the various communities in the several departments and grades of the services under Government should be fixed as far as possible according to the educational qualifications prevailing in each community *except* in case of a community, which is holding a predominant position in any department or grade of service *provided* that in the case of depressed classes preference should be given to candidates from among them with minimum of educational qualifications sufficient to discharge the duties of a post." (L. C. Procs. XXII pp. 511-518).

The Indian Christian Community does not, it is submitted, fall under the exception because they are not over represented like the Brahmans in any of the services, none of which can show more than 10% of them, which atleast must be the minimum they are entitled to according to the motion brought by Rao Bahadur Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar—a minimum which was accepted by Government but has been ignored by the Staff-Selection Board persistently in recent selections (L. C. P. XXXVI pp. 22-25 and 113-117).

What is good as to services, applies to local bodies and councils, in which representation of Christians is far from adequate in proportion to their numerical position, not to speak of the prominent position our people occupy by their enterprise in education and industries.

The Indian Protestant Christians, unable to get into Municipalities or local boards by election, are naturally ambitious to have their voice heard in local bodies, like their more numerous brethren the Catholics. We beg therefore to urge their claims for nomination to the favourable consideration of Government especially in view of two vacancies in the District Board at the present moment.

VI. Reconstruction of the administration of the Port of Mangalore on a popular basis.

We pray that the administration of the Port of Mangalore along that of other minor ports may be placed on a popular representative basis so that the commercial interests of all classes are duly represented in the Port Shipping and Landing dues Committee. The Indian Christian Community, own the largest number of tile factories in Mangalore and export millions of tiles every year, and contribute a very large share of the shipping fees, but not one of them has been appointed yet a member of the Committee. Hence their interests have received scanty consideration in the improvement of the Port and in its administration. The only means, we submit to make their voice felt is to introduce the *elective* method for securing the representation of the varied industrial commercial interests which may be affected by legislation, which we trust will be introduced at an early date.

Mangalore, 3rd October 1927.

(Sd.) **J. B. Machado,** *Hony. Secretary.*

(Sd.) **P. F. B. Albuquerque,** *Hony. President.*

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE, MADRAS.

035077
4.11.27

Memo. No. 3-914/27

Transferred to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, for favour of disposal. re: the tile and textile industries

ENCLOSURES: 1.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

Private Secretary.

The 3rd November 1927.

MEMORANDUM

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Mangalore, 3rd October 1927.

J. B. Machado,
Honorary Secretary.

Dev Deptt.

Letter from the Secretary, Kenara Indian Tile League, dated 12-10-27

Memorandum submitted to DE by the Kenara Indian Tile League

To DS

The points relating to this Department are those dealt with in Sections II and III of the memorandum.

II The tile and textile industries. There is no specific request made as regards the textile industry: with reference to tile industry, reference is solicited to pages 8 & 10 and page 44 of RON's 1771 dev dated 3-11-27 from which it will be seen that this industry has been regarded as sufficiently old and well established and that it cannot therefore be given aid under the State Aid to Industries Act. The League make a request that training may be given in the projected trade School at Nayal in Ceramic industry including tile, and facilities afforded for genuine pottery works as supplementary to tile factories. This is not included in the DS's proposals that are under separate Consideration and it seems that the suggestion is too early

(E)

1. (removed)

to Consider the suggestion now. No action is therefore necessary.

III Distilleries for liquor & power-alcohol-

There is no specific request and no action seems to be called for.

2. Submitted that these papers may be added Dn to Corr. 1771 dated 3-11-27.

E

3/11/27

The request is clear. The Engineer wants that [illegible] should be a [illegible] power alcohol [illegible] The DI in a recent [illegible] and that proposal is [illegible] alcohol, with power [illegible] and [illegible] used, will not be [illegible] proposition. [illegible] [illegible] a bulletin [illegible] may be considered [illegible] This [illegible] means [illegible] now

1/2.

5/11
RJS
7-11-27

Mr Baldanha's point is that in England, well established old indentures are given help by the State. I refer to Trade Facilities Act. I want to know if it is so in England.

6/11/27

RJS

A Copy of the Trade Facilities Act 1924 is put up. There have been subsequent amendments and they are recorded in the following Acts:

(1) Act No. 1711 dated 4-10-24 (U)

(2) " 1280 " 3-9-25 (Y)

(3) " 846 " 11-6-26. (I)

(A copy of the Act with up-to-date Corrections is not available in the Library)

P.T.O.

2. The object of the Act has been remained the same since the first Act was made in 1921 - viz, to "authorize the Treasury to guarantee the payment of loans to be applied towards the Carrying out of capital undertakings". This does not mean that the Treasury can give loans towards such undertakings. As is clearly stated in the explanatory statement and questionnaire issued by the Trade Facilities Act Advisory Committee to applicants for guarantees — p. 4 of CO No. 282 dated 15-3-23 — that the Treasury can only guarantee loans but have no power to make a loan of any kind. Article VII of the memorandum for the guidance of applicants - page 3 of CO No. 2155 dated 18-12-24 ~~also specifically~~ (to payment of interest) says that "this Scheme is available only in respect of Public Utility undertakings which are defined as undertakings for providing and/or improving communications, drainage or irrigation or for providing power lighting or water".

(vide preamble of Act in booklet)

(L)

Besides the guarantee, the Treasury can make a contribution towards interest on loans raised in the United Kingdom on behalf of any Public Utility undertaking (Q)

The Trade Facilities Act is primarily designed to relieve unemployment in Great Britain. The guarantee which the Treasury means for loans does not cover principal & interest of loans required for provision of either working Capital or of extension of existing Capital. It is intended only for loans raised for financing an undertaking of Capital Expenditure. The guarantee for the payment of interest are confined to schemes connected with Public

* For instances of such schemes guaranteed - please see the Statements forwarded herewith.

utility undertakings.

RL
20 X1.
S.

As pointed out by the Treasury, the Trade Facilities Act has the following peculiarities:

(1) The object of the loan ... is calculated to promote employment in the United Kingdom;

(2) It is intended solely for guaranteeing loans, ~~securing~~ constituting the future Capital Expenditure of a Concern.

(3) It is limited in time.

=

England has been suffering - is still suffering from acute unemployment - a condition which happily does not obtain here.

The limitation in time shows that it is a palliative act. Rest, & the omission of all mention of specific ~~is~~ languishing industries shows, that the purpose it is intended to serve is very different from our needs here.

This is surely to indicate that no analogy obtains, &

no argument for its adoption here on the grounds of such analogy, or obstacles exist.

A similar argument may of course be run on evils dissimilar as they are. Against this has to be considered the fact that this has not been the usual method of reviving languishing industries, & the fact that in countries with industrial experience, which have such an enactment on their Statute book, it is never thought necessary for such purposes, indicating that there must be public economic reasons for it.

I have merely submitted a general criticism of the arguments advanced - if more specific matter both have to be examined in its economic & administrative bearings in some detail.

Yours do

29/11/22.

cwo
26-11-22
RW
30-11-22